



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Smallpox at Naples.

During the week ended November 15, 1902, there was officially reported at Naples 1 case of smallpox with no deaths.

Asiatic cholera in Egypt.

Under date of November 10, 1902, there were reported in all Egypt, 16 new cases of cholera and 15 deaths. Thirty-five cases remained under observation and treatment. Cairo, Luxor, Assuan, and the Sudan were declared free from the disease.

J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Plague and cholera.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, November 7, 1902.

For the week ended November 1, 1902, there were inspected 3 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 333 crew and 810 passengers. Four hundred and ninety-five steerage passengers were bathed, and 545 pieces of baggage were disinfected. One vessel, the United States flagship *New York*, was granted a bill of health without inspection.

The case of suspected plague reported by me as having occurred in Yokohama on the 24th ultimo has recently been officially announced as a genuine case of pest. An additional genuine case of pest occurred on the 30th ultimo, proving fatal on the 2d instant. Both of these cases, it appears, occurred among the quarantined population. The measures taken by the authorities seem stringent; a number of houses in the infected vicinity have been destroyed by fire as a sanitary measure.

As regards the Empire the cholera situation seems to be improving, though no recent statistics are at my disposal.

An official report shows that there have occurred in Kanagawa Ken, the prefecture in which Yokohama is situated, 6 cases of cholera with 5 deaths, up to October 18. No cases of cholera have, however, been recently reported to me in this vicinity.

DUNLOP MOORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

LOURENÇO MARQUEZ.

No plague in the Magude district.

LOURENÇO MARQUEZ, October 27, 1902.

The United States consul at Lourenço Marquez reports that no plague has been reported in the Magude district since September 12.

NORWAY.

Royal proclamation.

The consul-general at Christiania reports, November 14, 1902, as follows:

It is hereby ordered, in compliance with section 2 in law of July 12, 1848, relating to quarantine, that the city of Buenos Ayres and the